



Historic Milton, Wisconsin Tour Guide

City of Milton, Wisconsin

Historic Preservation Commission

Available online at www.milton-wi.gov/HistoricTourGuide

City of Milton

State Hwy 59

To Newville /
Lake Koshkonong

To Fort Atkinson

County Hwy M

Merchant Row

Vernal Avenue

Madison Avenue

N. John Paul Road

Milton Junction
Cemetery

Milton West
Elementary School

Milton
Middle School

Northside Intermediate
School

Milton Cemetery

Janesville Street

Vincent Street

St. Mary Cemetery

Milton High School

Hilltop Drive

Public Library

School District
Offices

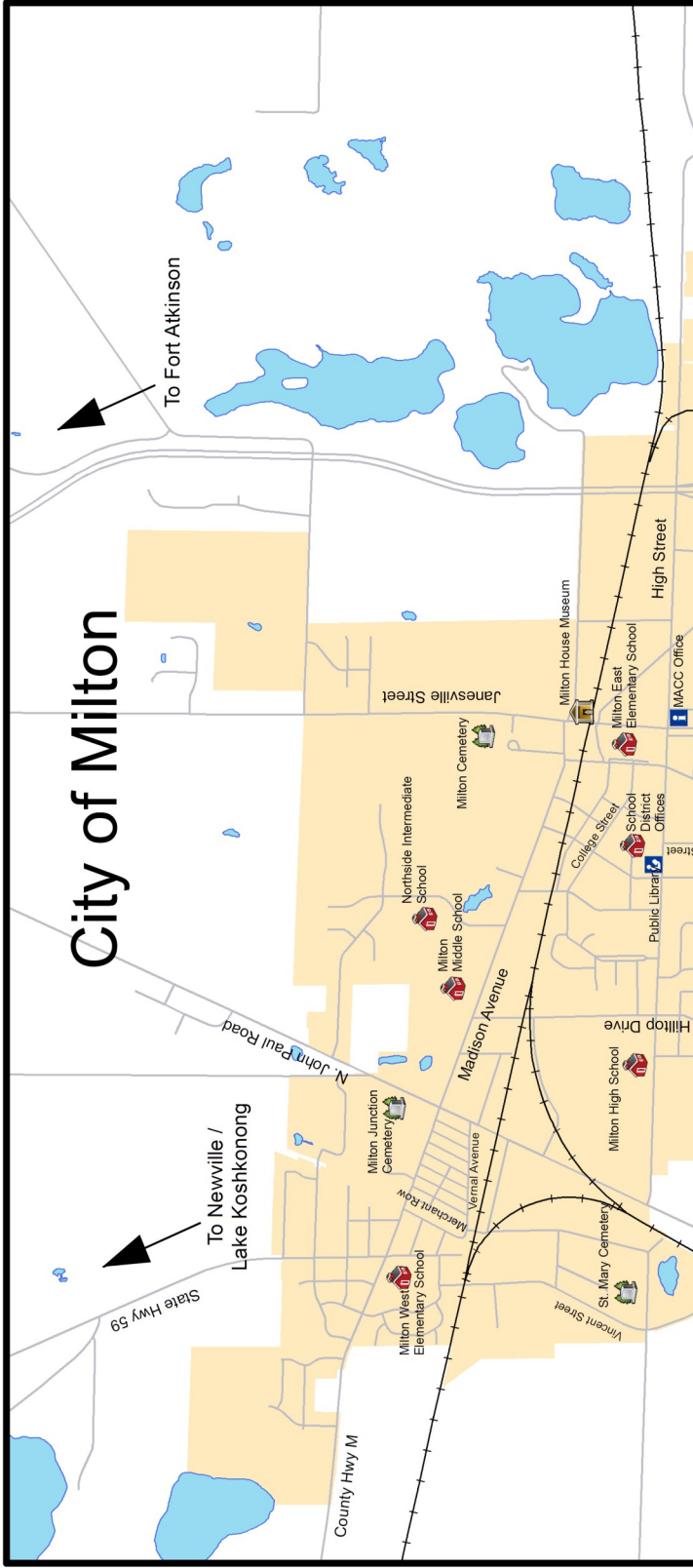
College Street

Milton House Museum

Milton East
Elementary School

MACC Office

High Street



Legend

- Milton House Museum
- Cemetery
- Library
- Schools
- City Hall
- Police
- Chamber of Commerce
- Railroads
- Streets
- Area Lakes
- City of Milton Boundary





2016

City of Milton, Wisconsin
Historic Preservation Commission

Information and Photos from
“Architectural and Historical Survey of
Milton, Wisconsin”
by Carol Lohry Cartwright,
previous editions of the
“Historic Milton, WI Tour Guide,”
“Bicentennial History of Milton,” and
archives of the Milton Historical Society
and Milton College Preservation Society.

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The Historic Preservation Commission was established in 1983, and the commission meets the first Wednesday of every month at 6 p.m. The City of Milton was designated a Certified Local Government through Wisconsin's State Historic Preservation Office and the Department of the Interior in 1999 by meeting the following criteria:

1. Enforces an appropriate local ordinance for the designation and protection of historic properties,
2. Has established a qualified historic preservation commission by local ordinance,
3. Maintains a system for the survey and inventory of local historic properties, and
4. Provides for public participation in the local historic preservation program.

The Early History of Milton

Soldiers who served in the Blackhawk War of 1832 in what would soon become the Wisconsin Territory returned to their homes in the east with glowing descriptions of the beautiful flower-decked prairies, dotted with oak openings and of swift, sparkling streams. The gently undulating land with near-by timber, the rich soil and abundance of water in springs, lakes, and streams offered settlers from the rocky, hillside farms of eastern states a most inviting prospect. The French fur traders gave this area a fitting name: Prairie du Lac or Prairie of the Lake.

Three brothers Jason, Aaron, and Alfred Walker from Vermont, were probably the first white settlers in the town of Milton. The brothers pitched camp on the south side of a little lake called Walker Lake (now dried up). They erected a little log cabin and lived in it during the winter of 1836-37. Peter McEwan, a native of Scotland, purchased land south of the town in 1837.

In July of 1838, a year after Peter McEwan arrived on Prairie du Lac, three men, Joseph Goodrich, Henry Beebe Crandall, and James Pierce arrived from Allegheny County, New York. Goodrich staked his claim on the eastern edge of what is now Milton and Crandall, made his claim about a mile west where Milton Junction would eventually develop.

Goodrich gave about twenty acres to the town as a town square, gave land to the Seventh Day Baptist Church and cemetery, and built and financed the Milton Academy for its first ten years. Because he had a vision for the future of Prairie du Lac and because of his efforts to establish the community, Goodrich is considered the founder of Milton.



Milton Junction

Milton Junction derived its name from the junction of the east-west Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad (1852) and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad which met at this point. At the junction of the two railroads was a big gate with a long arm extended over the Chicago and Northwestern track. A watchman would turn the gate to the side when the track was clear. Such a safeguard was

necessary as 25-30 trains a day used the crossing.

Another line called the Southern Wisconsin and Janesville line (1853) paralleled the Chicago and Northwestern track as far as Janesville and continued on to Monroe. These lines formed “Y”s just south of town and were the only place in Southern Wisconsin where trains could turn around.

Due to the railroad activity, a post office was established at Milton Junction as early as 1853, but the first store in the village did not open until 1857. William T. Morgan’s hotel, the Morgan House, built in 1861, began the rapid development of the village. Morgan’s hotel not only housed travelers, but was the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Depot for decades. When the hotel burned in 1872, it was rebuilt, again with the depot in the hotel. It was only when the Morgan House was demolished in 1923 that a separate depot for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was built.

The railroad connections in Milton Junction boosted agricultural trade and the village had a lively commercial downtown of stores, banks, and tobacco warehouses in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. More a “farmer’s town” than nearby Milton, Milton Junction even had a long-time Grange organization.

City of Milton

Milton and Milton Junction often discussed merger at the turn of the twentieth century, but it was not until the late twentieth century that modern community needs forced the issue and Milton and Milton Junction citizens decided that a larger, merged community would save money on services and attract more business and industry. In 1966, citizens voted to approve the merger, and on April 18, 1967 the new political entity of Milton was formed. In 1969, the state issued a new city charter and Milton officially became the City of Milton.

Milton Architecture

The City of Milton is filled with buildings that are important for either their historic associations or their architectural appearance. The historic buildings of Milton help tell the story of how two separate pioneer communities grew and developed into today’s thriving 21st century city.

The pioneer settlers of both Milton (east side) and old Milton Junction (west side) brought building traditions and architectural styles with them from the eastern United States in the late 1830s and 1840s. They constructed buildings primarily in the Greek Revival style and there are several houses in Milton that still feature these style elements.

The most unusual type of building constructed in Milton during the pioneer era was the **Grout** building, formed of an early version of poured concrete developed by pioneer resident Joseph Goodrich. Goodrich learned about early poured concrete from his time in New York state, where a crude type of concrete was used in the construc-

tion of the Erie Canal in the 1820s.

Goodrich developed his own formula for a crude concrete mix of limestone, sand, and gravel to build the hexagonal Milton House. He called his mixture “grout,” and used it for several of his own buildings. The mixture was also used for several other houses and outbuildings in Milton. When Orson Fowler, the developer of the Octagon style house that was a model for Goodrich’s own hexagonal Milton House, visited Goodrich, he quickly promoted “grout” as a fine building material for his Octagon style houses.

Grout was used for a number of buildings in Wisconsin, but never achieved wide-spread popularity, nor did Octagon houses, making the seven grout buildings still extant in Milton and the hexagonal Milton House important architectural landmarks. All of Milton’s grout buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and are City of Milton landmarks.

Strong economic growth in Wisconsin during the pre- and post-Civil War era resulted in a building boom in Milton and nearby Milton Junction. Both communities developed “Main Street” style business districts and housed important historic commercial activity during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. An abundance of residential construction, primarily in the Italianate and Queen Anne architectural styles, form the foundation of Milton’s large group of historic homes today.

Milton College, a small institution that began with Joseph Goodrich’s Milton Academy, added fine institutional buildings to the community in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These buildings are still extant and form an important historic district in Milton today. Surrounding the college, a group of houses built for middle class residents and staff at the college form a residential area that includes some of the community’s best examples of late nineteenth and early- to mid-twentieth century styles, including the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Prairie-influenced American Foursquare styles.

Just as Milton College fostered development in old Milton, the junction of two rail lines and a thriving farm economy boosted the development of old Milton Junction during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. From old tobacco warehouses to the fine homes of tobacco products’ merchants, this portion of today’s Milton contains some of the finest Queen Anne and Bungalow style architecture in the City of Milton. Local buildings of the early twentieth century had a strong influence on many of the homes in old Milton Junction.

Among the historic commercial and residential buildings found in Milton are picturesque churches that date from the later nineteenth century to the post-World War II era. All represent historic congregations and historic architectural styles.


Finally, along with the unusual group of grout buildings, Milton has an outstanding collection of buildings constructed with nine-

teenth century cream brick and several buildings constructed of a more modern material related to grout - early twentieth century concrete block.

In this booklet, you will find tours of historic buildings from all areas of Milton. From the unique hexagonal, grout-constructed Milton House built during the pioneer era, to the elegant Queen Anne mansion built for S.C. Chambers in 1911, to the post-World War II contemporary Lutheran church, you will find that Milton has a fascinating historic legacy that can be enjoyed by viewing its historic buildings.



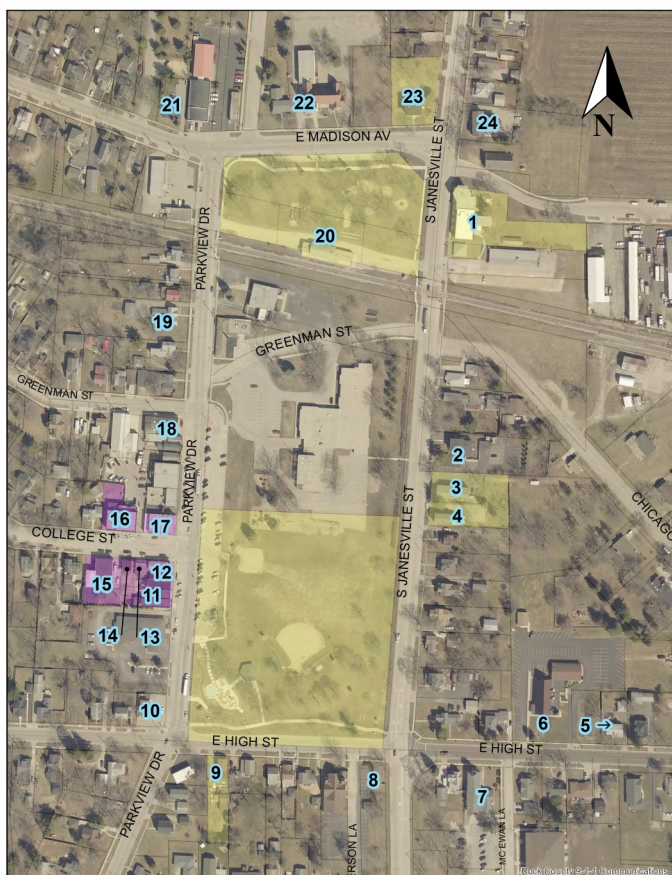
Booklet Notations

Grout buildings are signified by the symbol  throughout this book. Below is a list of the grout buildings in the City of Milton. The last seven make up a thematic group on the National Register of Historic Places.

1. Milton House, 18 S. Janesville Street, 1844
2. Blacksmith Shop, 19 S. Janesville Street, 1843
3. John Alexander / Sunnyview Orchard Warehouse, 232 S. Janesville Street, 1850
4. Peter McEwan House, 711 E. High Street, 1858
5. Fredrick Buten House, 528 E. Madison Avenue, 1850
6. Abram Allen House, 205 E. Madison Avenue, 1853
7. Gifford House, 308 Vernal Avenue, 1868
8. DeJean House, 27 Third Street, 1868

- Property in Village Square Historic District (Local Ordinance)
- Property in Parkview Historic District (National Register of Historic Places)
- Property in Merchant Row Historic District (National Register of Historic Places)
- Property on National Register of Historic Places
- Property designated as National Historic Landmark
- # Property in Milton College Historic District (Local Ordinance and National Register of Historic Places)

Goodrich Square Tour



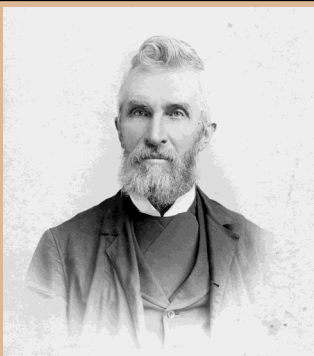
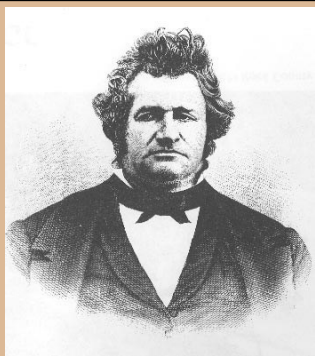
Map Key

Yellow - Village Square Historic District (Local Ordinance)

Purple - Parkview Historic District (National Register of Historic Places)

Parkview Historic District

Named for Parkview Drive, formerly Main Street, the Parkview Historic District consists of the most historically intact building group that made up the downtown in the original Village of Milton. The district is centered at the intersection of Parkview Drive and College Street and includes buildings constructed between 1890 and 1930. The buildings reflect the most active period of the old Village of Milton's downtown development, and include two multi-storefront buildings from the 1910s that were typical of "modern" commercial buildings constructed in small towns at that time. The district's buildings housed a wide range of businesses that were essential to the economic base of the community, including a hardware store, clothing store, doctor and dentist offices, meat market and grocery store, bank, and the post office.



Photos of Joseph Goodrich (Left) and his son, Ezra (Right), who had a significant impact on the development of this area of present day Milton. Throughout the book, you will find references to this family.

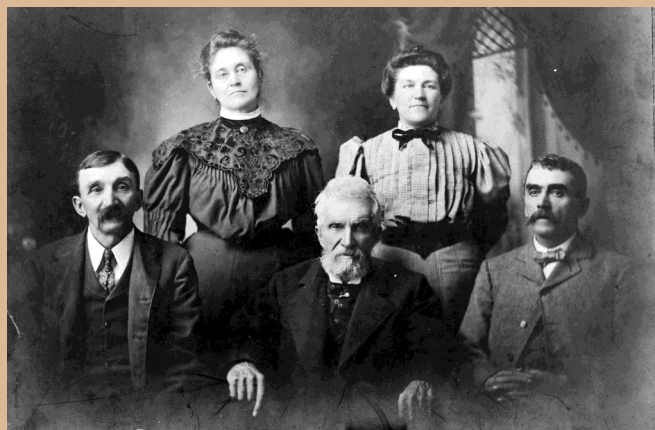


Photo of Ezra Goodrich with his four children around him, William Henry, Mary Elizabeth, Anna Selina, and Joseph Charles.



Photo of North Goodrich Park circa 1890 featuring, Left to Right, Seventh Day Baptist Church and Parsonage, Goodrich House, and the Milton House. The trees in North Goodrich Park were planted by Ezra Goodrich to beautify the park.

1) 18 S. Janesville Street: The Milton House Complex ♦ ■ □ ●



Built as a stage coach inn in 1844 and designated Rock County's only National Historic Landmark in 1998, the Milton House is the most distinctive structure

in Milton. Joseph Goodrich built the Milton House from limestone mortar and the building remains one of only two 19th century hexagonal structures still in existence in the United States. It is also a documented Underground Railroad site and part of the National Network to Freedom. The Milton House is the only documented Underground Railroad site in Wisconsin that can be toured.

The site includes a 70-foot tunnel that connects the basement of the inn to a log cabin behind the Milton House. The tunnel was used by Goodrich to hide and scurry fugitive slaves making their way north. The original structure included a five-section block wing built off the south portion of the hexagon inn.

The two-story Goodrich Block had businesses on the lower floor with apartments on the second story. Through the latter portion of the 1800s and into the 1930s, many different businesses operated in the block, including dry goods and grocery stores; a guns and ammunition store; clothing stores; newspaper office; and a printing business. Ezra Goodrich, son of Joseph, was proprietor of the Milton House until about 1900.

Following Ezra's death in 1916 at 90 years of age, the Milton House fell into disrepair and the middle portion of the block wing collapsed on April 30, 1948. The Milton Historical Society purchased the property from the Goodrich heirs, supervising the clean-up and restoration of the hexagon inn. In 1954, the Society opened the Milton House Museum for tours.

After the site's National Historic Landmark designation in 1998, the Society raised funds for an addition on the footprint of the original Goodrich Block wing. Completed in 2006, the addition replicates the original look of the building. It also houses the Society's offices, archives, and a community room and allows the year-round operation of the museum.

Pictured on the top of the next page is the Goodrich Cabin (1837) that connects to the Milton House through the tunnel, the buggy shed from Milton Junction Seventh Day Baptist Church (1880s), the stable (1908), and the blacksmith shop (1844).

The next page also shows photos of the Milton House at various times throughout the years.



Goodrich Cabin, 1837



The Buggy Shed, 1880s



The Stable, 1908



The Blacksmith Shop, 1844



Milton House in the background and Milton Hotel in the foreground, also known as the Richmond Hotel, between 1900 and 1910.



Photo of the Milton House before the Block #3 collapsed. Notice the Coca Cola sign on the front of the building.



Photo of the collapse of Block #3 on April 30, 1948, which resulted in the ultimate removal of Blocks #2-5 due to structural damage from the collapse.

Milton Historical Society



The Milton Historical Society is a non-profit organization committed to preserving the heritage of Milton and surrounding areas. The Society was formed in 1948 to preserve not only the Milton House but also the preservation, advancement, and dissemination of the history of Milton and surrounding areas.

Anyone can become a member! Membership forms are available on the Milton House Museum / Milton Historical Society website (www.miltonhouse.org) or at their offices.

As a member you receive the following benefits:

- Newsletter
- Unlimited Museum Tours
- 1/2 price guest tours (with member)
- Reduced prices on special events and exhibits
- 10% discount in the gift shop (non-consignment merchandise only)
- Free research appointments (may be limited due to time restraints)

Paid memberships received after August 1 will run through December 31 of the following year.

Milton House Museum / Milton Historical Society
PO Box 245
Milton, WI 53563
(608) 868-7772
www.miltonhouse.org

Milton House Museum

Guided Tours ♦ Gift Shop ♦ Special Events

Hours of Operation

Drop in Tours Daily

Memorial Day - Labor Day

10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (60-minute tour)

.....
Drop In Tours also available weekends in May
.....

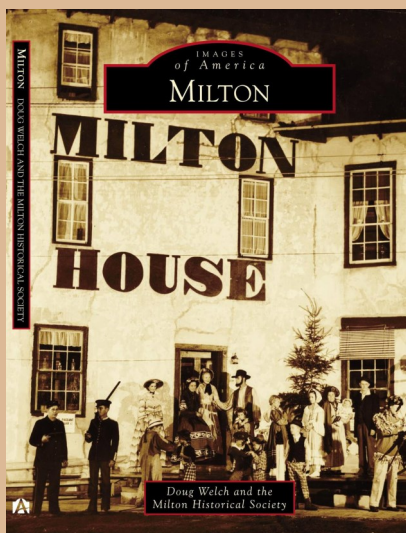
Off-Season (September—May)

Tours by appointment only
.....

Offices and Main Gallery open Tuesday - Friday year round.

Admission fee is charged. Group Rates Available.

Images of America: Milton - Available Now!



Interested in learning more about Milton or seeing additional historic photos of Milton?

Purchase your copy of *Images of America: Milton* through the Milton Historical Society at the Milton House for \$20. The Milton Historical Society is also taking mail orders for \$25.

From the Back of the Book:

When the traveling party with Joseph Goodrich concluded a months-long journey west from Alfred, New York, in the spring of 1838, the strong-willed abolitionist staked out land some 60 miles west of Milwaukee. The area was then a crossroads of militia trails still worn from the Black Hawk War six years prior. Wisconsin's statehood was 10 years away when Goodrich began platting a community. He began with the Milton House, a unique hexagonal structure made of grout and built to serve as a temperance inn. Later, Goodrich used Milton House to aid fugitive slaves fleeing the South, and the inn became the heart of the community. By 1844, Milton had expanded around the town square. That same year, Goodrich founded Milton Academy, which was chartered as a college in 1867. He also facilitated the arrival of railroad lines, which led to the establishment of Milton's twin village, Milton Junction, the rail hub of southern Wisconsin.

*Doug Welch and the Milton Historical Society relied almost exclusively upon the society's photographic archives to produce this pictorial history of the villages of Milton and Milton Junction. Welch is the former editor of Milton's weekly newspaper and author of *The Ashippun Trap: A Novel of Baseball & The Milwaukee Braves Final Season*.*

The Images of America series celebrates the history of neighborhoods, towns, and cities across the country. Using archival photographs, each title presents the distinctive stories from the past that shape the character of the community today. Arcadia is proud to play a part in the preservation of local heritage, making history available to all.

2) 220 S. Janesville Street: Haven-Crandall House •



The house was built in 1872 by H.M. Haven, then purchased by Albert Rodgers Crandall and Ellen Augusta Saunders Crandall in 1903. The Crandalls raised four children in the home. Two daughters,

Alberta Crandall and Ellen (Crandall) Place, were connected with the Milton College School of Music. Alberta spent 45 years as a professor at Milton College and lived in the home after her parents passed away. She continued giving private music lessons there until 1970 when she was 91 and her health caused her to move out of the home. There were various owners after that, including one who turned it from a single family home into a duplex. John and Gail Nordlof purchased the home in 2007, made many improvements, and rezoned it and upgraded it to a commercial property. The downstairs is now Northleaf Winery's Bistro and the upstairs is the winery's Guest House. In 2015, this house was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

3) 232 S. Janesville Street: John Alexander / Sunnyview Orchard Warehouse ♦ ■ •



In 1849, John Alexander, a Scottish settler, purchased a long, narrow plot of land from Nathan Storrs that was deeded to Joseph Goodrich by the U.S. Government in the 1830's. The property

stretched from Janesville Street to Storr's Lake. On this land he built a wheat warehouse using Joseph Goodrich's lime mortar recipe for the two-story walls, and hand-hewn support beams, all of mortise and tenon constructions, where posts fit into holes cut into the joining beams, making nails unnecessary. John then farmed the land, and the warehouse became a merchant exchange for farmers who traded their wheat for dry goods. In 1920, it was sold to the Badger Garage and Machine Co., and then to J.R. Davidson in 1922 who opened Park Place Garage. The Davidsons and Skellys eventually used the building as an outlet in town for their apple orchard, calling it Sunnyview Apple Orchard Warehouse. It was put on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978, and Charlotte Skelly and Margaret Davidson later gave the building to the Milton Historical Society. John and Gail Nordlof obtained it in 2007, completed a major restoration of the original building, and removed and replaced the addition to make it into Northleaf Winery, a working winery and tasting room.

4) 302-304 S. Janesville Street: John Alexander House ■



John Alexander, a farmer / merchant, built this home, one of the first wood frame homes in Milton, where the support beams are gigantic hand-hewn logs. The home was purchased by J.R. Davidson

along with the wheat warehouse next door. A kitchen wing has since been removed, and an addition was put on the rear of the building. In the 1970's it was converted to a two family dwelling. It was purchased in 2013 by John and Gail Nordlof.

5) 974 E. High Street: AT&T Test Station-Harker House



Built in 1911 by the AT&T Company to serve as a test station and lineman's residence, this traditional American Foursquare has concrete walls and floors with terra cotta inner walls. Twelve

inch thick walls and ten inch thick floors make it a stable structure.

6) 910 E. High Street: St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church



The church was constructed in 1970 and has a contemporary style. If the church maintains its architectural integrity, in 2020, it may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

7) 819 E. High Street: Milton East Methodist Church



This former Methodist Church is currently Chapel Specialties, a commercial property housing a variety of businesses. The church was constructed in 1883 and is the oldest extant church in Milton.

8) 741 E. High Street: First Congregational Church



This Queen Anne Style church was constructed in 1892. The congregation hired local contractor M.H. Ansley to construct the church. He was responsible for building 25 houses in Milton Junction, according to his obituary.

9) 711 E. High Street: Peter McEwan Warehouse ♦ ■ ●



This property is one of seven grout buildings in Milton listed in 1978 as a thematic group on the National Register of Historic Places. Peter McEwan was one of the early settlers in Milton, arriving in Milton before

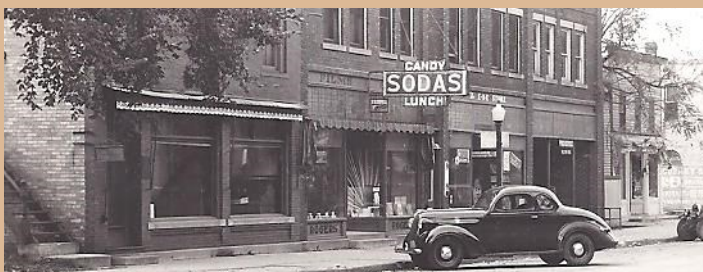
Joseph Goodrich. He lived to be 92 years old, and he owned a large farm just south of this location.

10) 423 Parkview Drive - Stone Arch Filling Station



This Tudor Revival influenced building was constructed in 1926 by Norris Rowbotham. The free-standing stone arch originally sat behind the building along High Street at the entrance to a mini golf course. It

has been operated as a service station by a number of people over the years and is currently known as Arndt's Mini Mart.



1940s Parkview Drive

11) 311-319 Parkview Drive - Rogers-Crosley-Whittet Block ►



Built on the site of three separate buildings in 1916, this three-storefront block is a multi-purpose commercial building. It was owned by three men: Walter Rogers, who operated an ice cream

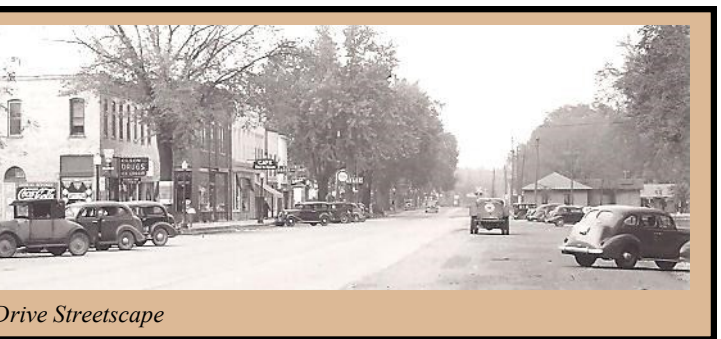
parlour; Dr. George Crosley, a physician; and William Whittet, a builder. The post office and a pharmacy were also located in the building. William Whittet was a prolific local builder who also built the Maxon-Crandall Block on College Street and many houses.

12) 301 Parkview Drive - T.I. Place Jewelry Store ►



This building was moved to this location in the late 1800s. T.I. Place operated a jewelry store that also sold china and musical instruments from the 1890s to mid-twentieth century. This building is also steeped

in notoriety. In the 1980's Emmanuelle (Manny) Palazzolo had a pizza restaurant in the building. It was part of the "Pizza Connection," one of the most significant cases involving heroin trafficking by traditional organized crime. The heroin ring used numerous pizza restaurants all over the East Coast and Midwest, as well as in Italy and Sicily, as covers to conceal heroin operations and to launder tens of millions of dollars in heroin proceeds. Emmanuelle's nephews continued to run the restaurant for 12 years until he was released from prison and deported to Italy. Under new ownership, the restaurant became Georgio's, another pizza restaurant that was featured in USA Today in 2010 as one of the 51 best pizza places in the United States. Georgio's closed in December 2015.



13) 655 College Street - Dr. G.E. Crosley Building ►



This building was constructed as a small medical office in 1941, at a time when most physicians were not building offices or clinics downtown. Dr. Crosley received a medical degree in Chicago and began

practicing medicine in Milton in 1909. By 1940, the medical world was changing rapidly and Dr. Crosley upgraded his medical facilities with this clinic in 1941. A very attractive Colonial Revival structure, Crosley's office was a modern facility of its time. His partner since 1932, Dr. Milton Davis, joined him in this new building. Dr. Davis was a noted physician in the area, taking on partners after Crosley died in 1955. Dr. Davis was the president of the Rock County Medical Society and headed up medical staffs at both Mercy Hospital in Janesville and the Edgerton Hospital. He was active in the community, working with the local woman's club and their "well baby" clinics. He died in 1967.

14) 649 College Street - L.M. Babcock Building ►



This building was constructed for dentist Dr. L.M. Babcock. Before coming to Milton, he graduated from the Chicago College of Dental Surgery in 1904 and practiced in Jackson Center, Ohio for 10

years. In 1914, he set up practice above 247 Parkview Drive (Dunn Block). Babcock built this building in 1922, and practiced dentistry at this location until his retirement in 1949. The building was constructed using unusual rusticated concrete blocks, and the small building is very similar to the large Lipke Brothers Implement building next door. This is the longest operating dentist office in Milton, and is currently the dental practice of Dr. Theodore Sykora.



1960s Parkview Drive

15) 645 College Street - Lipke Brothers Implement Building ►



Built in 1922 of unusual rusticated concrete blocks, this building was constructed as improved space for an agricultural equipment retailer, replacing their old shop and an old blacksmith shop on the

site. The building is particularly large for a small town implement dealership and suggests a highly successful business.

16) 644-650 College Street - Maxon-Crandall Block ►



Two older frame buildings on this College Street property were home to Harry Crandall's Meat Market and W.B. Maxon's Hardware Store. Fire destroyed the buildings in December of 1914, and

threatened to spread to the residential neighborhood. A single large three-storefront block was constructed to replace the original buildings, and was finished in 1915. The Meat Market and Hardware Store reopened and continued business under the original owners until the 1930's when the meat market closed and new owners took over the hardware store, which operated well into the twentieth century. The building has been most recently occupied by Gift of the Heart Homecare and American Awards & Promotions.



17) 247-251 Parkview Drive - Dunn Block ►



The Dunn Block is a two-story double-storefront commercial block veneered in cream brick with mid-twentieth century remodeled storefronts. Frederick Dunn began his retail career working

in the Goodrich Block general store of Robert Williams, who was to become his father-in-law. In 1887, he opened his own clothing store and completed the Dunn Block in 1890 to house both his own business and that of his father-in-law. Williams' general store did not last a long time as general stores were fading in this era, but in 1894, George Boss became a partner in Dunn's business. Dunn and Boss created a successful and significant retail partnership that operated for almost 30 years, anchoring the business district in this part of Milton.

18) 201 Parkview Drive - Sayre Garage



This 1926 building was owned for many years by Walter Sayre, who was the owner of Sayre Motors, a Chrysler-Plymouth dealership. Sayre purchased a garage business from E. R. Starks in 1933, when it

was known as the Blackhawk Garage. Sayre was a popular athlete in his youth, as well as being a long-time and notable businessman in Milton.

19) 117-119 Parkview Drive - Dr. W.H. Borden House



Built circa 1860 as a single family home, today the house is a duplex. Hardwood floors, a massive walnut staircase and glassed-in front porch are features of this home. Decorative brackets detail the roof

and outline the dormer. Dr. W.H. Borden, who purchased this home in 1872, was Milton's first full-time physician and a Civil War surgeon.

20) 20 Parkview Drive - Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railroad Depot (later Milwaukee Road)



Joseph Goodrich, the founder of Milton, was a driving force behind the first railroad that came to Milton in 1852. This was the first railroad to lay track in Wisconsin and eventually became the Chicago, Milwaukee

& St. Paul Railroad, known as the “Milwaukee Road.” He took a mortgage out on his farm for \$3,000 and convinced other farmers in the area to do the same. By 1857, 6,000 property owners mortgaged their homesteads for almost \$5 million along the rail line. The railroad was beneficial to farmers sending their crops to market faster than using wagons. Because of Goodrich’s work, a train was named after him and the bell from the train is currently on display in the Milton House Museum.

The last passenger train came through Milton in 1951 and was the "doodlebug," a gasoline electric car and one coach. Freight movement continued on the line at a minimal pace, and it was later nearly abandoned. In 1986, the Department of Transportation reopened a 37-mile stretch between Janesville and Madison with public and private financial support. The only business to contribute to the project was Milton Tomah Products, which saw the rail as an important tool for their business. The business is still in Milton as Versum Materials.

The original depot was funded by Joseph Goodrich and gifted to the Milwaukee Road. The current park area was used as storage for cord-wood when trains were wood burning. When they switched to coal, Ezra Goodrich, Joseph's son, planted trees forming the current park. The depot was reconstructed on the north side of the tracks in 1914 after a lightening fire in 1913 caused the original depot to burn down.

The Milwaukee Road ran passenger service until the 1950s, after which the depot was abandoned. In 1960, the railroad donated the depot to Milton College, which was founded by Joseph Goodrich in 1844 and closed in 1982. Subsequently, Milton College donated the building to the City of Milton, which operates it as a community rental facility known as the Milton Community House.



Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railroad Depot circa 1920

21) 604-606 E. Madison Avenue: Polly Goodrich House



This house was built in the early 1850's by Elijah and Polly Goodrich, the first cousin and sister of Joseph Goodrich. While waiting for this home to be built, the Goodrich family lived in Block #2

of the Goodrich Block, the southern wing attached to the Milton House, where one of their sons died of cholera. Polly was considered one of the richest women in town and was known by the residents as Aunt Polly.

22) 720 E. Madison Avenue: Seventh Day Baptist Church •



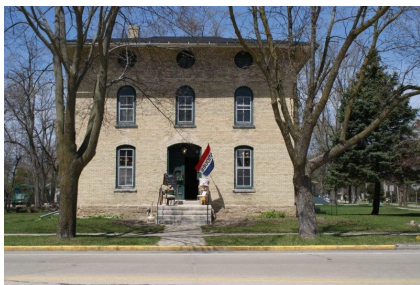
The congregation of this church dates back to the earliest pioneers in Milton, who brought the faith with them in the late 1830's and established a formal congregation in 1840. A small church built in 1852,

and it was completely expanded and remodeled in 1882. The church then burned down in November 26, 1932. The current church was built in 1933-34. Noted church architect Hugo Hauser of Milwaukee, designed the current building in the late Gothic Revival architectural style with elements that suggest the related residential Tudor Revival style. The building's beautiful stone veneer exterior and elegant interior make it architecturally significant. An educational wing was attached to the church in 1984. In 2015, this house was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.



Pictured above is the Seventh Day Baptist Church built in 1882 as the result of the expansion and total remodeling of the original church built in 1852. This church burned down in 1932.

23) 742 E. Madison Avenue: Goodrich House ■ ●



Ezra and Elizabeth Goodrich were the original owners of this Italianate style house built in 1867, and, although it is not clear who did the actual construction, its design was directly from Ezra Goodrich, himself.

Ezra was the son of Joseph Goodrich, Milton's founder. Goodrich and his wife, Elizabeth, lived in the home with their four children, Joseph C. Goodrich, William H. Goodrich, Mary E. Goodrich (Post), and Anna S. Goodrich (Davis). Elizabeth Goodrich died in 1892 and Ezra Goodrich remarried Charlotte (Morgan) Little in 1903 and moved to Milton Junction.

After Ezra moved out, his son, Joseph, and family lived in the house, and then Joseph's daughter, Lois, lived in the house until the late 1960s. The Milton Historical Society acquired the house from Lois and used it as a library and offices until the addition to the Milton House was completed in 2006. For the next two years, the building housed an art gallery, then became vacant. In June of 2013, the historical society sold the building to Joe and Terry Williamson who now operate their business Goodrich Antiques & Vintage Uniques at this location. This house was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2015.

25) 2-4 N. Janesville Street: Creamery



Ezra Goodrich moved this building to its current location in 1885. It housed a creamery, the *Telephone* (newspaper) office on the first floor, and a hall capable of seating 400 people on the second story. There

was also a basement with living rooms for a family. Goodrich Hall, the opera house on the second story, hosted local talent shows as well as a variety of traveling performance groups. Many of these touring groups appear in the Milton House register. The hall later became a wooden roller skating rink, and dances were also held there. The building was later sold to George Stevens who had a hobby of clock repair. He installed a clock on the side of the creamery building that during the week said "Use Time Wisely." From sundown on Friday to sundown on Saturday, the Seventh Day Baptist faith's Sabbath, the clock said, "The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath."

Milton College Historic District And Residential Tour



Map Key

Yellow - Milton College Historic District (Local Ordinance and National Register of Historic Places)

Milton College History

Joseph Goodrich proposed opening a school to provide a more advanced education than what was offered by the few common schools in the area, which were usually held only three months of the year in private homes.

Instruction in the school was designed almost exclusively to aid young men in preparing for business pursuits and to prepare young men and women for teaching in the public schools. Every advantage offered to young men was offered also to young ladies, and they

recited in the same classes. It was thought that a school of this kind would attract families to settle in the vicinity.

The academy building was built in 1844 near the north-west corner of the public square when there were only four dwellings in the village. Construction cost about \$300, paid by Joseph Goodrich, who managed the school and bore its expense in its first years.

The success of the Academy had proved its worth to the community, and in the winter of 1847-48, a group of citizens combined to secure a charter for the school, placing it under the control of a board of trustees. It was named "The Du Lac Academy."

The old grout academy building became untenable, and classes met in a private house for part of two years. "For want of suitable accommodations" the school was suspended for two-thirds of the year in 1853.

A new interest in the school led to a larger association of persons and a new charter was obtained from the legislature in March 1854, naming the institution "The Milton Academy." The school was reorganized in the spring of that year and classes were held in private residences until the fall of 1855 when a new building was ready for use. The building still stands as Main Hall.

Realizing that the high school and state normal school systems then developing would leave but a small demand for private academies, President Whitford felt that the stockholders of the Academy would be justified in seeking a college charter. The charter was granted by the state legislature in February 1867 and was formally accepted by the stockholders on March 13 of that year.

Milton College ultimately closed its doors in 1982 due to financial difficulties. All of the former Milton College buildings have found new life as private residences, businesses, and public offices.



Milton Academy building, 1844.

Main Hall, 1855

1) 430 E. High Street - Shaw Library



The former Milton College Shaw Library was built in 1967 as a result of the rapid growth of the college in the 1950s and 1960s due to post-WWII Veterans and the population growth of the Baby Boom generation.

It was designed by Janesville architects Freleigh-Angus & Associates. It was one of the notable buildings that modernized the campus in the 1960s. The Milton College library was first located in Main Hall in 1871, and then moved to Whitford Memorial Hall when it was completed in 1906 and dedicated in 1907.

When Milton College closed in 1982, the City of Milton purchased the building soon after to house the Milton Public Library. The second floor of the building has at times been occupied by CESA #2 Offices, School District of Milton Offices, and City Hall. In 2014, the entire second floor space was vacated to make room for the expansion of the Milton Public Library and for the Arrowhead Library System offices to move in to rented space on the lower level of this building. The Milton Public Library expansion project is expected to be complete in 2016. Pictured to the right is a rendering of the renovated library. Anyone interested in donating to the project or learning more about the project should contact the Milton Public Library.



2) 448 E. High Street: Daland Fine Arts Building



Originally constructed in 1911 as a gymnasium and auditorium, this building was remodeled to be the fine arts building in 1962 after the Dunn Athletic Center on Campus Street was constructed. The renovations were done to accommodate the growing music department and the Allen-Bradley Auditorium was constructed in the former gymnasium space.

Named after college President William C. Daland, Dean John N. Daland, and the Daland Family, it now serves as the School District of Milton's Central Offices and MECAS (Milton, Edgerton, Clinton Alternative School).

3) 507-515 Campus Street - Burdick Hall



Burdick Hall was named for Ella Burdick, wife of Alfred Burdick, president of Abbott Pharmaceutical Laboratories. A generous benefactor of the college who died in 1960, Mrs. Burdick

paid for the purchase of the college's president home as well as Burdick's Woods, the site of much of the south campus expansion. Completed in 1961, Burdick Hall had housing for 58 women and a lower-level cafeteria. The building has been used as apartments since the college closed.

4) 609 Campus Street - Dunn Athletic Center



The Dunn Athletic Center opened in November, 1960 on the Milton College campus. The building was named for college president Percy Dunn, who presided over the physical growth of the cam-

pus in the early 1960s. A year later, the college dedicated the Daland Fine Arts Building, which was remodeled after serving as the school's original athletic facility. At the center of the Dunn building was its gymnasium which hosted the school's men's and women's basketball games and intramural events. It was also the site of the first two pre-season training camps of the Milwaukee Bucks in 1968 and 1969. After the college closed in 1982 the building was sold to a private entity and has served several functions. Most notably, for many years the building's spacious, dual-level gymnasium foot print was an ideal location for one of the area's largest antique malls. It currently serves as the location for Cross Pointe Community Church.



Daland Fine Arts Center as a gymnasium in the 1920s prior to being remodeled as a fine arts center in 1962.

5) 710 Campus Street - Crandall Hall



Crandall Hall was dedicated on the Milton College campus on June 7, 1967, named for the four Crandall family members who were on the College faculty through the years – Anna, Albert, Alberta

and George Crandall. It was built and dedicated at the same time as the Campus Center. At a cost of \$325,000, Crandall Hall served as the school's newest residence hall through the time of the closing of the college in 1982. The building has served as an apartment complex for more than three decades.

6) 604, 616, 626 Campus Street - Anderson Hall, Inglis Hall, and Twining Hall



The three residence halls were constructed by private investors and operated by the college in 1961 as part of the campus expansion of the early 1960s. The college purchased the three buildings in 1966. Anderson Hall was named

for F.W. Anderson, president of the Burdick Corporation. Inglis was named for D. Nelson Inglis, a Romance and Modern Language professor at Milton College from 1910-1958. The third hall bears the name of Nathan C. Twining, a Civil War veteran who is regarded as the first graduate of Milton College in 1867. Twining then joined the school's faculty and taught mathematics for many years. Attending the dedication of the building on November 11, 1965, was Twining's grandson, retired Air Force General Nathan F. Twining, a Monroe native who chaired the Joint Chiefs of Staff during the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations. The buildings have been used as apartments since the closing of the college.



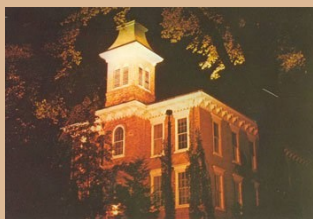
7) 508 Campus Street - Campus Center



The Campus Center at Milton College was dedicated June 7, 1967. The Center was built and dedicated the same time as Crandall Hall, the largest of the four dormitory buildings ranging to its south.

The Center was constructed at a cost of \$625,000 and served as the location of the student cafeteria, bookstore and lounge. For a time, the Wildcat Den, a popular evening gathering place for students, was located in the Center's lower level. After the college closed in 1982, the Campus Center was purchased by a private entity and has been used as offices for various businesses ever since.

Milton College Preservation Society



The Milton College Preservation Society is a nonprofit organization formed in 2005 by the merger of the New Alumni Association of Milton College (NAAMC) and the Main Hall Preservation Society (MHPS).

The purpose of the organization is:

- The preservation of Milton College historic memorabilia and records.
- The establishment and maintenance of Main Hall as a museum of Milton College history.
- To maintain alumni relationships.

In addition Main Hall is available for alumni and community functions.

The Society is responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of the 1854 National Register of Historic Places building. Since 1984, \$500,000 of repair and renovations have been completed in the building making it a triumph in the world of historic preservation.

The Milton College Preservation Society is a 501(c)(3) charitable and educational organization. Donations are tax deductible to the extent of the law. Donors are urged to consider a gift to the Society through trust, will, or outright contributions. Your place of employment may provide matching contributions. Please check for this information and provide the necessary forms when making your gift.

Milton College Preservation Society
PO Box 84
Milton, WI 53563
www.miltoncollege.org
mainhall@miltoncollege.org

8) 510 E. High Street: Fraser House - Administration Building

• #



This house was built in the 1850s and used as a private residence until 1902, when it became the Milton College President's home. It later housed the School of Music, known as "The Studio," and then be-

came the Administration Building after the Music Department moved to the Daland Fine Arts Building. It is currently, again, a private residence.

9) 605 College Street: Whitford-Borden House • #



One of the finest examples of the Italianate style in Milton, this home was built of cream brick in 1856, as the private residence of Milton College President William Whitford. Architectural features

include a bracketed hip roof, arched windows, and full front porch with narrow posts. The building has served as the president's house, as a dormitory, student center, and it is currently a private residence.

10) 525 College Street: Whitford Memorial Hall • #



Completed in 1906 and dedicated in 1907, this brick Classical Revival building has attic story dormers and was both a library and science building when first completed. It is named in honor of Milton Col-

lege President William Whitford who proposed the idea and obtained permission to construct a science building less than a year before his sudden death in May 1902.

11) 513 College Street: Main Hall •



This fine Italianate classroom building was built in 1854 of cream brick and enlarged in 1867. This was the first building constructed for Milton College after its move to this site. This building is now owned

by the Milton College Preservation Society, which uses it as a museum and archive of Milton College history, as well as a meeting center.

12) 501 College Street: Goodrich Hall •



Built by Joseph Goodrich and Jeremiah Davis out of cream brick in 1857, this building was used as a co-educational dormitory until 1863 and a women's dorm through the remainder of the

1960's. It currently houses an antique and collectibles shop, with the owners residing on the third floor.

13) 403 College Street - Leman Stringer House



Built around 1922 by Milton College Professor Leman Stringer, this gambrel roof house was purchased by Milton College in 1942 from Stringer for incoming President J.G. Meyers with funds from Ella

Burdick. It was also was the home of three other college presidents. The Dutch Colonial Revival style entrance is flanked by first and second story symmetrically arranged windows.

14) 321 Rogers Street - J.W. & Hannah Crofoot House



This Dutch Colonial Revival Style house was constructed in 1916 for Arthur Saunders, owner of the Saunders Mill and Lumberyard. Inset windows flank a prominent central dormer on a long, sloping gambrel roof. An arched main entrance with sidelights is prominently featured. Previous owner J.W. Crofoot was a Milton College President.

15) 329 Rogers Street - James H. Coon House



Built in 1910 by James H. Coon, this home has an American Foursquare Style with a full front porch. It originally had gas lights in each room. The September 15, 1910 edition of the local newspaper noted that the original owners

were in Chicago buying furniture for their new home. The home has only had two owners.

16) 343 Rogers Street - A.E. Whitford House



This eye catching clapboard sided, American Foursquare house was built in 1916-1917. It has a prominent full front porch with off-centered stairs and projecting dormers. Like many homes in the Milton College neighborhood,

it had an upstairs room that was offered for rent to college students.

17) 316 E. High Street - Dr. Fred Meyer House



Dr. Fred Meyer, a dentist from Edgerton, built this beautiful limestone-clad house in 1937. It is better known as the Shellstad House. One of Dr. Meyers daughters, Mildred, married George "Pete" Shellstad, who operated

Shellstad Oil Company in Milton for many years. It is said that the stone for the house was salvaged from the "old Newville Bridge" that was replaced after it was hit by a car.

Milton College welcomed many well known and prominent guests to campus.

Lew Alcindor, now known as Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, was on campus during the Milwaukee Bucks pre-season camp in 1969. Pictured is Abdul-Jabbar in the Campus Center cafeteria. The Bucks used the Dunn Athletic Center for two preseason camps.



In 1965, Duke Ellington held a concert on campus with his band and wrote the music for the production of T.S. Elliot's "Murder in the Cathedral." Mr. Ellington is pictured here reviewing the score with professors Herb Crouch and Ethel Rich. Mr. Ellington received an honorary degree from Milton College.



Paul Newman, famous actor, race car driver, and philanthropist, was on the Milton College campus in 1968 campaigning for Democratic presidential candidate Eugene McCarthy. Pictured here is Newman addressing a gathering of students at the Campus Center.



18) 313 E. High Street - William H. and Edith Gray Farmstead●



This property is unique because it's the only intact farmstead in the city limits. The Gray Farmstead was part of an 80-acre farm located just southwest of the old community of Milton, now part of the modern-

day City of Milton. As the community expanded in this area, modern residential housing and subdivisions were built around the farm and after the farmstead was parceled off into an almost 3-acre lot.

William H. Gray purchased the farm property in 1909 from A.W. Baldwin. The two-story Queen Anne and Colonial Revival transitional style home was built circa 1911 and the barn and silo were likely constructed in the same era. The other outbuildings were added around the same time. The large dairy barn and silo suggests that William Gray was a dairy farmer while he lived here, and his obituary said he was an active member of the Odd Fellows fraternal lodge located at 509 Vernal Avenue. In 1918, at the age of 73, Gray died, leaving his wife, Edith, and two daughters. In 1920, Edith sold the farm to James Palmer. Edith and her daughters lived in Milton for another six years, but then Edith moved to San Diego California. James Palmer owned the farm until 1930 when it was sold to R. Loyal Hull.

The Hull family operated a small meat market in one of the sheds that is still extant. The Hull family owned the farm until 1944 when it was purchased by the McWilliam family. In 1992, Phillip and Lois Watson acquired the farmstead and have owned the property since that time.

This property was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2015.



19) 527 Rogers Street - A.D. Haskins



This one-story Bungalow was built around 1920 for A.D. Haskins. It is built of an eye catching mix of local stone, red brick, and stucco. A low pitched gable roof with deep eaves projects from the

front wall of the house.

20) 409 E. High Street - F.A. Anderson House



This home was built in 1909 for F.A. Anderson, the President of the Burdick Corporation. F.A. Anderson came to Milton from Chicago to be the president of the corporation because of his superior business

skills. This Craftsman-influenced two-story red brick house was also the home of multiple Milton College Presidents, including Ken Smith and Joseph Kipper. The original structure features an arched covered entry that prominently stands out from the front brick façade.

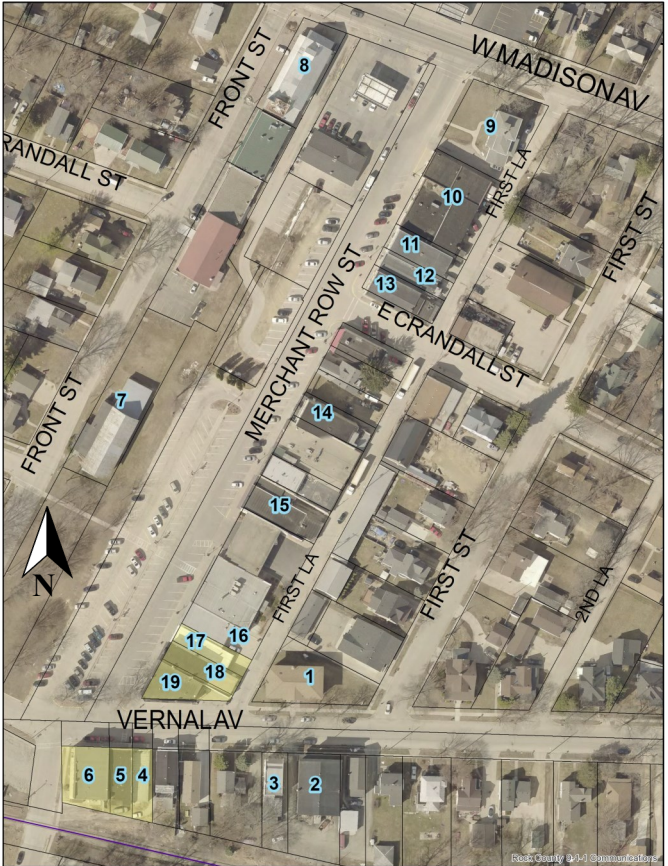
21) 417 E. High Street - Dr. George W. & Mary (Goodrich) Post House



Designed by the prominent Chicago architect Fredrick Schock in a Prairie School influenced Craftsman design, this home was also known as Davis House during the time that Milton College owned

it. The home was built in 1915 for Dr. George Post as his retirement home. Dr. Post was a prominent physician in Milton and practiced in Chicago. He married Mary, the daughter of Ezra Goodrich who called her “Mate.” Anecdotally, Ezra Goodrich, the son of the founder of Milton, Joseph Goodrich, once laid in bed for days waiting for Dr. Post to return from Chicago to examine his broken leg. The home has recently been expertly restored.

Merchant Row Historic District and Business District Tour



Map Key

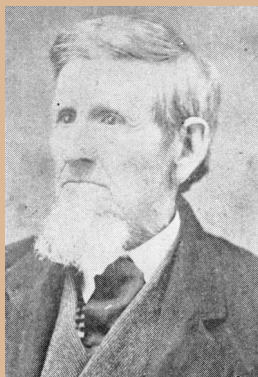
Yellow Overlay - Merchant Row Historic District (National Register of Historic Places)

Merchant Row Historic District

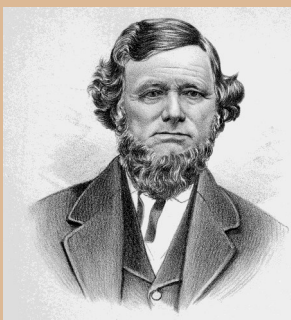
Named after the primary commercial street of old Milton Junction, the Merchant Row Historic District consists of the most historically intact building group that made up about half of the downtown in this area of Milton. The district includes the southern-most part of old Milton Junction's downtown that is centered at the intersection of Merchant Row and Vernal Avenue. The district includes buildings constructed between primarily 1890 and 1930 and reflect an

active growth period in old Milton Junction's downtown. Many of the buildings were constructed with Classical Revival details, an architectural style popular at the turn of the twentieth century. The district's buildings housed a wide range of businesses important to the economic base of old Milton Junction including a drug store, clothing store, bank, dentist office, grocery store, and wholesale tobacco business that grew into a large regional wholesaler of tobacco and other items such as confectionaries, tobacco stores, and candy stores.

Henry Beebe Crandall, pictured to the right, came to the Milton area with Joseph Goodrich and James Pierce and purchased land that eventually became Milton Junction. His son, Silas Crandall, sold 34 acres of land in 1862 to brothers William Taylor Morgan and Isaac Parsons Morgan. The land was platted out the following year and would ultimately become the heart of Milton Junction - Vernal Avenue to John Paul Road to Madison Avenue to Clear Lake Avenue (map below)



William Taylor Morgan, pictured to the right, came to Milton in 1842. He built the Du Lac Hotel (not extant) in 1843. He also built the Morgan House hotel in Milton Junction in 1861. The Morgan House is pictured in the booklet on page 36. William served as postmaster for Milton Junction after he was appointed to the position by President Grover Cleveland.



Isaac Parsons Morgan ran a successful hardware and general store in Milton Junction.

1) 508 Vernal Avenue: Masonic Temple •



The Masonic Temple is the best example of the Classical Revival Style in the City of Milton. The building was constructed in 1916 and is still the home of the Milton Masons fraternal organization. The building was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2015.

2) 509 Vernal Avenue: I.O.O.F. Block



The International Order of the Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) built this building in 1884 in a late Italianate style. It was a multi-use fraternal hall. The Milton Masons used space in the building twice prior

to moving to their building across the street in 1916. Like many fraternal halls, the meeting rooms were on the second floor and retail space was rented on the first floor.

3) 513 Vernal Avenue: A.B. Jones - Courier Block •



The building was built as a paint store in 1887. In 1907, E.M. Holston and H.E. Miles purchased the *Weekly Telephone*, a local newspaper, and moved the newspaper into the building. Holston purchased the Jones Block in 1910. Holston and Miles purchased the *Milton Journal* in 1912 and incorporated the two papers into the *Journal-Telephone*. Since then, Milton has only had one newspaper. In 1946 F.A. Bowen purchased the newspaper, print shop, and the building and renamed the paper the *Milton Courier*. The *Milton Courier* is now owned by the syndicate Hometown News Group, but the newspaper is still edited in the Jones Block. In 2015, this building was placed on the National Register of Historic Places for its long time association with Milton's most successful newspaper.

4) 533 Vernal Avenue: W.H. Gates Block —



William Gates opened a private bank called the Gates Exchange Bank in 1883 at this location. Just prior to 1890, the bank was incorporated as the State Bank of Milton Junction. In 1926, the original struc-

ture burned down, and was rebuilt in the 20th Century Commercial style. Gates closed the bank in 1936.

5) 537 Vernal Avenue: G.A. Schmutzler Block —



The original structure burned down in 1926, and Dr. G.A. Schmutzler moved his dental office into this new building. Schmutzler initially started practicing dentistry in Milton Junction in 1919 and

continued in this building into the 1970s. Because of the complexity of dentistry equipment, practices tend to stay in locations for long periods of time, but 50 years is a considerable time span. The custom at the time was to have the dentist office on the second floor, and to rent out the lower level to another business.



Photo of the Morgan House, a former hotel and railroad depot, in Milton Junction, and one of many trains that rolled through town while bystanders looked on. This photo was taken in the early 1900s when 30-50 trains came through daily.

6) 541 Vernal Avenue: George H. Button Block —



George H. Button started a business of selling cigars and “Yankee” notions (sewing supplies and select clothing and accessories) in Milton Junction in 1870, and would build this Victorian Italianate

commercial building in 1890. Tobacco dealers S.C. Chambers and J.H. Owen joined this “notions” business in 1881 and 1883, respectively. When George H. Button died in 1891, Chambers and Owen purchased the business and continued to operate in the Button Block until 1927. In this location, Chambers and Owen grew their business into a large and successful tobacco wholesale dealership that served a regional trade. A. Paul Owen, Owen’s son, acquired the business in 1927 and moved it to Janesville. Today, Chambers & Owen is one of the largest suppliers of products to convenience stores in the Midwest. S.C. Chambers and J.H. Owen built homes in Milton Junction at 5 S. John Paul Road and 33 Second Street respectively.

7) 130 Front Street: W. H. Gates Tobacco Warehouse



W.H. Gates who owned the Gates Exchange Bank at 533 Vernal Avenue, also owned this long-time tobacco warehouse in the late 19th century and early 20th century. In the 1920s, the Gates warehouse

was sold and remodeled into a feed mill.



S.C. Chambers in his a horse and buggy in front of the Button Block in the early 1900s where his business, Chambers & Owen, was located.

8) 613 W. Madison Avenue: F. Hutson Tobacco Warehouse



Between 1894 and 1930 this property, built by Fred Hutson, was identified on historic maps as the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Tobacco warehouse. Sometime after 1930 this warehouse was converted

into a feed mill with grain storage bins added to the rear of the building. The building has since been converted into commercial space known as The Old Junction Mill, which houses Red Rooster, Peddler's Loft, and Pene Jenta Boutique.

9) 12 Merchant Row: R.J. Greenman House •



This home was built in 1866 by R.J. Greenman, a lumber merchant in the mid 19th century who supplied building materials for Milton and Milton Junction. It has a typical Italianate design, but it is different

from other Italianate homes in Milton because it has clapboard siding instead of brick walls. The most distinctive feature of the home is the intact cupola. This home was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 2015.

10) 30 Merchant Row: Dickhoff Chevrolet Building



This building was the location of Dickhoff Chevrolet. The Milton Telephone on January 12, 1939 noted the following, "Lawrence Dickhoff has purchased the garage business which was founded by the late Herman J Harte

and is now the authorized Chevrolet dealer in this territory. Mr. Dickhoff has been associate with the Harte Chevrolet Sales, Milton Junction, as salesman in the past few years. He is a likeable young man and has many friends who will wish him success in this new venture."

Dickhoff grew the business over the years at this location remodeling and adding to the building as needed.



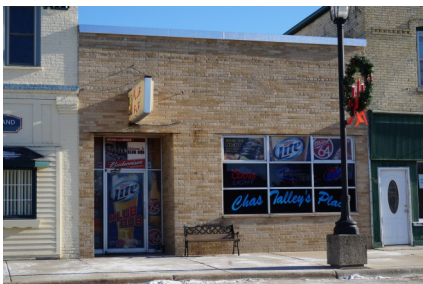
11) 42 Merchant Row: Calvin Hull Block



Calvin Hull constructed this late Italianate building in 1885 for a hardware business that dated back to the early 1860s. In 1883, Calvin Hull purchased the business. Hull operated the hardware store until 1920,

and then sold the business to Frank Maxwell. The hardware business was continued in this building until 1961 under different owners. It was used in the later twentieth century by the automobile dealership next door.

12) 46 Merchant Row: Milton Junction Post Office



The Milton Junction post office moved to this building in 1913. The building was remodeled in the 1950s and the post office remained at this location until 1975 after Milton and Milton Junction

merged into one community and consolidated post offices.

13) 52 Merchant Row: D.E. Thorpe Block



The D.E. Thorpe Block was constructed in 1884 for D.E. Thorpe's grocery store. Thorpe operated the store until 1905 when A.M. and Edward Hull purchased the business. They remained in business

until 1946. Grocery stores came and went rapidly, so the long-term use of this building as a grocery store is significant. The Commercial Vernacular style building also had a cigar factory on the second floor. There were two offices on the first floor and a special butter room in the basement.

14) 118 Merchant Row: Dennis Hayes Block



Constructed in 1899 by Dennis Hayes as a Fuel, Feed, and Flour business, it eventually evolved into a Dray Line location. The building had a Ben Franklin dime store in the 1960s and is currently a supper club.

15) 144 Merchant Row: M.H. Ansley Block (small left block) and F.L. Hull Block (large right block)



Built in 1906 out of concrete block, the M.H. Ansley Block is a commercial building that was probably used as a sample for Ansley to show concrete block construction. Ansley had acquired a concrete

block press and is quoted in the local newspaper that he was "convinced that it [the concrete block] is to be the building material of the future."

The F.L. Hull Block was constructed in 1906 and served as a general store. Between 1917 and 1930, the building was used as an automobile garage. It's commercial vernacular form features a classical cornice with sunburst decorations. Since this building was constructed the same year as the M.H. Ansley Block and has a similar cornice, it is likely they both were built by Ansley.

16) 202/208 Merchant Row: W.R. Thorpe Building —



Now part of the First Community Bank complex, W.R. Thorpe constructed this building in 1906 for his drug store, which also included a retail tobacco shop. Eventually the tobacco part of the business was

dropped, but the drug store, owned by a series of pharmacists, continued well into the 1970s. The building is decorated with a heavy classical cornice with brackets and dentils.

17) 216 Merchant Row: Seeger Millinery Shop —



This building was constructed circa 1880 and is an old frame building. It has been a post office, bakery, and movie theater. Its most interesting use was as a ladies millinery shop or hat shop related to the

Seeger store next door. The building was remodeled in 1900 for this purpose. Most buildings like this have been replaced, but this remains as a remnant of early Milton Junction development.

18) 218-220: E.F. Seeger Block —



E.F. Seeger built the block in 1899 for his tailor shop and ready-made men's clothing line. By 1908, the business added ladies accessories and operated a millinery shop next door. In 1909, the See-

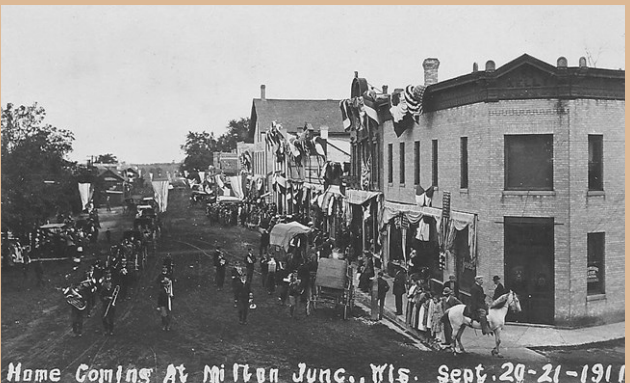
gers moved to Milwaukee, but they owned the building until 1920. Historical records indicate that a clothing store operated in the building well into the 20th century. The building is heavily decorated on the second story with classical elements, including a large cast iron cornice with a round central arch, brackets, and modillions. Over the windows are heavy cast iron lintels with round-arched pinnacles.

19) 228-230 Merchant Row: D.H. Kelly Block —



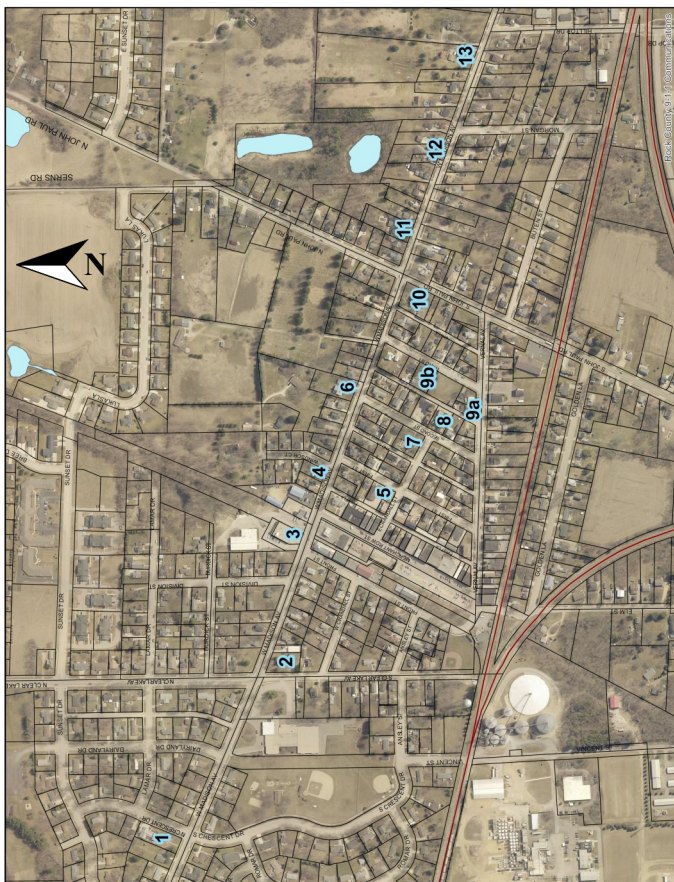
Constructed in 1897, the building has housed several long-time retail businesses. During the first half of the twentieth century, one of the building's storefronts housed Kelly's Grocery Store, a business that

lasted into the 1950s. In another storefront there was a long-time jewelry store. In 1956, the Gambles store took over the building. Gambles was one of the popular chain variety-hardware stores of the mid-twentieth century. The building is an example of the Commercial Vernacular form influenced by the Classical Revival Style.



Milton Junction Homecoming - September 20-21, 1911

West Madison Avenue Tour



The West Madison Avenue tour spans from Crescent Drive on the far west side of the City to Hilltop Drive, which serves as the mid-point in the City.

1) 1006 W. Madison Avenue: Alexander Paul House



This house was built circa 1860 for Alexander Paul Sr. In the 1920s, Alexander Paul Sr. was one of the prominent founders of the Farmers Bank, which is now known as First Community Bank located on Merchant Row.

His son, Alexander Paul Jr., later became bank president as well as being a State Senator and held other prominent roles in the community.

2) 743-745 W. Madison Avenue: Fred Hutson House



This home was built in 1885 during the late Italianate style's popularity in Wisconsin. This style, as seen in this home, was often more vertical in its form and massing and often features a gable roofline.

The home was initially owned by Fred Hutson, a tobacco buyer. In 1889, E.M. Dennett purchased the home. The Caulkins Family then purchased the home in 1933.

3) 614 W. Madison Avenue: Fire Station



The Milton Fire Station was built in 1976 as one of the first modern public buildings to result from the merger of Milton and Milton Junction in 1967. Both Milton and Milton Junction had long-time fire departments.

Milton organized a volunteer fire department in 1899 and used an old building on Greenman Street (not extant) as the Milton Fire Department until 1955. In 1908, the Milton Junction Fire Protective Association was formed and a fire station was built on Crandall Street. This building was enlarged in the 1950s with a three-bay concrete-block addition. In the 1960s, when Milton and Milton Junction merged, the new City of Milton Fire Department was located in the Crandall Street building.

By 1976, it was apparent that a new building and site was needed for the fire department and this modern fire station was constructed. It is still being used to serve not only the City of Milton but the rural Town of Milton as well.

4) 506-508 W. Madison Avenue: Mabel Maxson House



Peter Alff was a mason and builder in Milton Junction. In 1888, he constructed this home for the Maxsons. The Maxsons owned the home until 1933. Mabel Maxson taught English and served as the Librarian at the Milton College from 1912-1955. Peter Alff also constructed the Calvin Hull Block, 42 Merchant Row, and the old Milton Junction School (not extant).

Mabel Maxson



Mabel Maxson graduated from Milton College in 1911 and received a Master's degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1912. She joined the faculty of Milton College in 1912 as librarian and Professor of English, retiring in 1955.

She was the great-granddaughter of Daniel Babcock, who donated \$1,000 to Milton College for the "Daniel Babcock Library" in 1871, which was located in Main Hall. The Library then moved to Whitford Hall in 1906 and then to the Shaw Memorial Library in 1967.

5) 23 First Street: Milton Town Hall



Built in 1964, this building has a rectangular plan and simple brick walls, but its entrance is marked by an extended gable supported by flared pillars covered with stone veneer. This detail gives the building

a "modern" or "contemporary" appearance typical of the era. The building is the Town Hall for the rural Town of Milton that surrounds the City of Milton. The building was constructed prior to the merger of Milton and Milton Junction, and was built within the boundaries of the former Village of Milton Junction. Most town halls are built in rural settings, but for many years the Village of Milton Junction was closely associated with Town of Milton government, which is why this Town Hall was built in the old Village of Milton Junction. The long association that Milton Junction had with the Town of Milton makes this building of historical interest in Milton today.

6) 332 W. Madison Avenue: Edward Holton House



This house was originally built around 1860 for Edward Holton, a Milwaukee railroad speculator and abolitionist on land owned by Henry Beebe Crandall, the first claim holder in what became Milton Junction.

It was built as an Italianate style house and brackets under the roof eaves from the original design are still extant. In 1880, Henry Williams acquired the house, transferring it to Arthur Williams around 1924, when the current Georgian Revival style remodeling of the first story took place. Morris Pratt of Whitewater's Spiritualist Pratt Institute owned the house between 1868 and 1880, but it is not known if he actually lived here.

7) 33 Second Street: J.H. Owen House •



Built around 1895 for J.H. Owen, part of the Chambers & Owen company that operated from the Button Block on Vernal Avenue until 1927. The irregular plan, intersecting hip and gable roof, and variety of wood decoration gives the house a distinctive appearance.

This home was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 2015

8) 44 Second Street: Old Milton Junction Methodist Church



This church building was constructed for the Methodists of old Milton Junction in 1923. It replaced the older Milton Junction Methodist Church building that burned. It is an example of the Late Gothic

Revival style that was very popular with churches in the early twentieth century. Although a 1961 addition obscures some of the historic façade, the church has the steeply-pitched roofline, buttresses, pointed-arch openings, and tower with battlements that are typical details of the style.

9) a. 308 Vernal Avenue: Gifford House ♦ ●

b. 27 Third Street: DeJean House ♦ ●



Both the Gifford House (top) and DeJean House (bottom) were placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 as part of the Grout Buildings of Milton Thematic Group. There are seven buildings included in the thematic group. The Milton House is a separate entry on the National Register of Historic Places that was also constructed using grout. Both homes were built circa 1868.

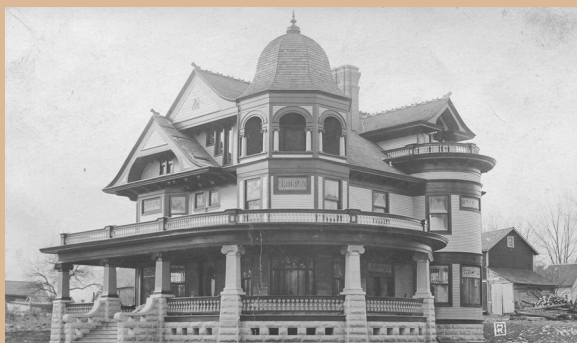


10) 5 S. John Paul Road: S. C. Chambers House



This house was built in 1911 for S.C. Chambers, part of the Chambers & Owen company that operated from the Button Block on Vernal Avenue until 1927. It was built with all of the modern conveniences of

the time, including a laundry room, a fuel room, an ash room, and a root cellar. It was heated by hot water and lit by city gas, but also wired for electricity for when electric power became available. The dining room is oval shaped with built-in china closets with concave, leaded glass fronts.



The S.C. Chambers House, circa 1915

11) 160 W. Madison Avenue: Crandall-Salisbury House



Pioneer Henry Beebe Crandall came to Milton with Joseph Goodrich and James Pierce in 1838. After staking his land claim, Crandall returned to New York for his wife and eight children. They lived

with the Goodrichs while Crandall built a log house on this site. In 1839, an 18 sq. ft. addition was constructed as a school room for the Goodrich and Crandall children. This frame home was completed in 1852. In 1925, Rachel Salisbury and her mother purchased the house. Rachel was a professor of English at Milton College, a writer of English books, founder of the Rock County Humane Society, breeder of the Cameo Cat, and a long time volunteer, past president, and active member of the Milton Historical Society.

12) 112-114 W. Madison Avenue: William B. West House



William B. West, owner of the West Lumber Company, built this house in 1891 and lived here while he owned the lumber company. During the early 20th century, his daughter-in-law, Nettie, a widow who

lived next door, worked at the lumber company. One of Nettie's daughter's, Anna, became a Seventh Day Baptist missionary in China in 1911. In 1920, Nettie and her other daughter, Mabel, also traveled to China to do missionary work. Anna died in 1942 and both Nettie and Mabel spent time in a Japanese prison camp during World War II. They came back to America in 1949.

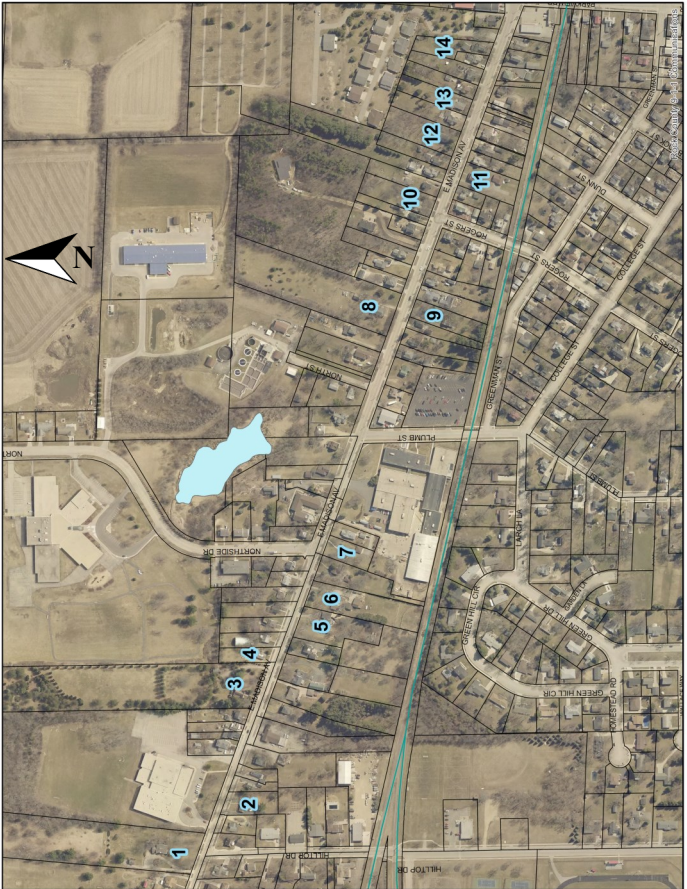
13) 14 W. Madison Avenue: Frank Shadel House



This home was built in 1923 in the Bungalow style. Often, Craftsman details were added to Bungalow style houses to give them a distinctive appearance and emphasize their low form and massing. The flared porch posts,

brackets supporting overhanging eaves, and exposed beams under second story windows add to the Craftsman appearance of this home.

East Madison Avenue Tour



The East Madison Avenue tour spans from Hilltop Drive, which serves as the midpoint in the City, to Parkview Drive on the east side of the City.

1) 2 E. Madison Avenue: Culver-Allen House



Historic sources indicate that Jonathan Culver made his own bricks for this Federal-style home that he built in 1852 and that they are red in color. Culver's name and his children's names are inscribed on the bricks.

The telephone service was started in 1901, when 10 citizens raised enough money to organize the Milton and Milton Junction Telephone Company. In 1922, the telephone company installed its switchboard on the second floor. The switchboard served until 1961, when a new switching station was built at 101 Hilltop Drive. The home was purchased by Harris and Marion Allen in 1953 when the phone company still had equipment in the house.

2) 19 E. Madison Avenue: Stuart & Ethlyn Shadel House



This Tudor Revival influenced home was built in 1930 and based on an illustration in *Idea Magazine*. Architect Frank Sadler took this illustration and designed a stone veneer house with grouped multi-light

windows and an arched main entrance, popular details from the Tudor Revival style. The Shadels built the house and then were married in the home where they lived until he passed away in 1995 and she in 2008. Stuart Shadel was one of the owners of the Milwaukee Bucks in the 1960s and 1970s.

3) 120 E. Madison Avenue: Frank Lee House



The home was constructed circa 1891, and Frank Lee and his family bought the home in 1903. Lee grew over two acres of strawberries on the land behind the home. The November 11, 1911 tornado

blew windows out and rotated the house several degrees on its foundation. Lee was able to repair the damage and put the house back to its original position in time for his daughter Jenny to marry Harris Drew in the parlor on January 1, 1912.

4) 140 E. Madison Avenue: Milton Gas Company Building



This structure was owned by the former Milton Gas Company until 1919, and then converted into a home after 1920. Since the original plant was demolished by a tornado in 1911, then the subse-

quent plant was destroyed in an explosion in 1918, this may have been an auxiliary building for offices and equipment. After 1918, gas was piped from Darien for a time, then electric power replaced gas power for lighting. Natural gas from the Wisconsin Power and Light Company eventually came to Milton, as it did to other communities, in the mid-twentieth century.

5) 161 E. Madison Avenue: Orville Olson House



This home was built in 1970 with a mansard-like roof structure that forms the main walls of the house. In the 1970s and 1980s a trend was to place large mansard roofs covered with wood shingles on sec-

ond stories of buildings, with the mansard being a wall surface for the upper floor. Some architects experimented with the mansard roof design and created distinctive homes like this one.

6) 205 E. Madison Avenue: Abram Allen House ♦ ●



This house was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 as part of the Grout Buildings of Milton Thematic Group. There are seven buildings included in the thematic group, and the

Milton House was also constructed using grout.

7) 229 E. Madison Avenue: Ruth McDaniel House



Built in 1926, this is an interesting Craftsman cottage with a low, horizontal form and mass and a steep hipped roof that gives it a cottage appearance. The stucco wall covering paired with multi-light

casement windows and a projecting hipped-roof dormer, along with the bracketed arch over the main entrance are all details that reflect the Craftsman style.

8) 350 E. Madison Avenue: Grant Davis House



This home features transitional style elements from the Queen Anne style to the Colonial Revival style and was built in 1914. The returned eaves and porch with classical columns and pediment decoration

are forms popular with both the Queen Anne style and Colonial Revival style.

9) 359 E. Madison Avenue: Dr. George Post House



Dr. George Post built this Italianate house as his full-time Milton residence in 1886. He only lived at this residence for approximately two years before starting a medical practice in Chicago. He sold the

home in 1888. He built his retirement home on High Street in 1915.

10) 400 E. Madison Avenue: E.B. Rogers House



The main block of this house is constructed of unusual red brick and has details that reflect the Greek Revival architectural style. Built in 1867 for businessman E.B. Rogers, the house was probably extended

around 1900 when it was purchased by C.W. Crumb. Rogers was one of the first stockholders of the Bank of Milton in 1884. He was also on the Board of Trustees for Milton College, and his brother, Benjamin, was a Deacon at the Seventh Day Baptist Church.

11) 419 E. Madison Avenue: Barnes House



Elmer Levi Barnes built this cement block home in 1906. This house was built completely of concrete blocks in Milton. It has been identified as a Sears, Roebuck, and Company kit house. The home has a

rectangular plan with projecting gables and full front porch. The house's form and details suggest the Queen Anne style.

12) 432 E. Madison Avenue: E.T. Hamilton House



The home was built in 1861 when successful farmer and early settler E.T. Hamilton, who married Wealthy Burdick, moved into Milton from their farm in the Town of Lima. E.T. Hamilton continued to own the home until his

death in 1895. E.T. Hamilton owned his 160 acre farm in the Town of Lima from 1843 to 1881. This home is of local interest because of the red bricks that were used in the construction. The red bricks may have come from Janesville since one of the brick yards in that community did produce some red bricks as early as 1855.

13) 502 E. Madison Avenue: Darwin Maxon House



This home was built around 1870 and is an interesting variation of the Italianate style. The house shows how the style could be used on small cottages. The property belonged at one time to Darwin

Maxon, a Seventh Day Baptist and fiery abolitionist. Later the house was owned by Kenneth Babcock.

14) 528 E. Madison Avenue: Fredrick Buten House ♦ ●



This grout house was built in 1850 by Joseph Goodrich, Milton's founder, and sold to Fredrick Buten in 1851. The grout face can no longer be seen as the exterior was sided in the late 1970s. As a grout

home in the City of Milton, it is one of seven extant properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Grout Buildings of Milton Thematic Group in 1978.

